

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gentlemen, under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKER. Ladies receive instruction in all the accomplishments of the age. Knellerpore, Double Bay.

EDUCATION—SHIRLEY, Edgefield Road, Double Bay.—The Misses HARDIE announce that classes for the ensuing quarter will commence on THURSDAY, October 2nd, at two o'clock.

JAMISON STREET SCHOOL
(Opposite the Colliery Buildings)
English and Classical Master, Mr. A. BATES.
Mathematical Master, Mr. W. F. GARNY.
The following is the programme of studies for the ensuing quarter:—
Upper School.—Latin, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Printing, English Composition and English History, Geography, and the Elements of Natural History, Chemistry, and the Elements of Physics, and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Lower School.—Arithmetic, Spelling, Writing, English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, the rudiments of Latin and French. Work has been resumed.

AN EVENING CLASS for Young Gentlemen meets MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7.30.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL

The Course comprises a sound PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Every Pupil is as far as possible well grounded

M. R. PENNY'S, 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park Road, is desirous of securing a few more pupils for the careful Training of a limited number of boys in the several branches of a sound education. Work resumes on 1st October.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL, Foleys Place, Richmond, New Quarter begins **THURSDAY**, October 3rd, 1895.

RANDWICK COLLEGE—STUDIES will be resumed on **MONDAY**, 7th instant. A liberal education, including music, drawing, and drilling, guaranteed on moderate and strictly inculcative terms.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—The **CURRICULAR** QUARTER at the Sydney Grammar School commences on **TUESDAY**, October 2nd, 1895.

ST. LEONARD'S ACADEMY, NORTH SHORE
Master: **JOHN HUNTER, B.A.**
Boarders (in advance) £18 per quarter.

SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 Elizabeth street North, conducted by Mrs. H. BOCKNEY DAWSON, assisted by competent teachers and the best masters.

SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES—BISHOPSTHORPE HOUSE, C. Road.—Conducted by Mrs. NICHOLS, assisted by a competent resident governess and best available masters. Instructions will combine a thorough English education with all the usual accomplishments of a first class finishing school. Mrs. NICHOLS respectfully solicits the patronage of families residing in the city and surrounding districts.

—GREEN, MISS J. BROWN.

THE DUTIES of Mrs. COWPER'S SCHOOL, John's-terrace, will be resumed on MONDAY 7th. A vacancy for one.

THE NEW SCHOOL Darlington Road.

Head Master—W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor in the Queen's College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School (class. Lit. Hum., and Third, Disc. Math. & Phys. 1885).

Assistant Master—The Rev. W. J. M. HILLIAR, formerly Scholar of B. N. C. Oxford (Third class Lit. Hum., 1848).

Writing Master—Mr. JOHN GOS, formerly Head Master of the Normal Department of the High School, Liverpool, and the Glasgow Academy.

Drawing Master—Mr. FOWLES, Training Master at the Mill Hill School, Reading, &c.

Advanced Chinese in Drawing—Mr. FOWLES.

French Conversation and Composites—M. DUTRUC.
The Summer Term will commence MONDAY, Oct.
, and conclude 15th November.
W. J. STEPHENS, 170, Albergo-terrace.
**UNIVERSITY HALL—A French CON-
VERSATION CLASS** under M. ZLOTOWSKI is
being formed. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join
please communicate with Mr. KIRKLOCH.
(A General Class of Conversation) will soon be formed.
WAVERLEY HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for
Boys and Girls, 10, St. George's Road, Southsea, Gos-
port will begin on TUESDAY, 1st October. Holiday Stays
and Monday next. New Pupils above 10 years not recos-
mended.
T H E R O Y A L B A I L E T
will be published at
"BELL'S LIFE" OFFICE
THIS DAY.
The above sketch, in a form convenient for post,
Price, 6d.

A agents requiring copies apply early.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR DISTRICT GRAND LODGES.—See AUSTRALIAN FREEMASONRY, &c.

THE NAMES OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE and the **CIRCULAR OF INVITATION** to the 18th Anniversary of the **WOMAN'S** Lodges: **English and Colonial Freemasonry**; Correspondence; **Theoretical**; **Obituary**, &c., &c.

NEW SONG.—Published **THIS DAY**. "THE AUSTRALIAN DIGGERS' SONG." Price, 2s. 6d. **GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.**, 105, Pitt-street, as Music Agents.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE from
25 GIBBS'S UPWARDS,
by
reliable London makers, and made expressly to the order
of the undersigned.

HARMONIUMS in great variety always on hand.

Now ready Mr. C. E. Horsley's beautiful song,
Rainy Day, price 2s.
1 like to sing the Old Songs, 2s.
W. H. PALLING, Agent for Broad, Auster, Kirk
and Alexandre, 83, Weyward-square.

N O T I C E
MRS. B. MOSG here to inform the public that, in
sequence of extensive alterations now being made to
the premises, in order to admit of a commodious
display of
she offers his stock of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIC
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, and MUSIC, &c.,
at such prices as must ensure entire satisfaction to
the numerous patrons of her business, who are invited
to visit her at her new premises, 5, Hunter-street,
first Continental and London factories. 5, Hunter-street.

THE BEST ENGLISH PIAN
AT
ELVY and CO.'S.

The newest Music,
at ELVY and CO.'S.

Coltard's, Ward's, and Broadwood's Pianos,
at ELVY and CO.'S.

The most Popular Songs,
at ELVY and CO.'S.

The choicest English Pianos,
at ELVY and CO.'S.

I like to sing the Old Songs, 2s,
at ELVY and CO.'S.

Pianos sold for by Installments,
at ELVY and CO.'S.

Second-hand Cottage Pianos,
at ELVY and CO.'S.

SALES OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
from 1857 to 1861. **SALE.** Apply to
HENDERSON, HENDERSON, & CO.,
Printers, 100, Market Street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, grand and upright, good order. **W. KING**, Moer's buildings, Pitt-st.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a **Triebner PIANOFORTE** Murphy, nearly new. 106, Harrington-st.

BAZAAR—**LEMAIRE'S** London and Ferie Tour Fancy Bazaar is the best assorted and the cheapest in the market. Purchasers will find a saving of 25 per cent. on all goods. Catalogue sent on request. 474, Regent-st. Goods supplied to the Royal Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, and the site the colonnade. Trade supplied on liberal terms.

TO BUILDERS, Landlords, and Householders—loaded, first-class **AMERICAN STOVES**. Apply **J. OLDS**, 21, Burton-street, near South Head Road.

LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY, 324, George-st. and Calcutta Wharf, King-street—1 *cr* barrel of lime, 1 *cr* barrel of Portland cement, 1 *cr* bushel of shell lime, 1 *cr* bushel of shell lime; with 4 *cr* of sand will make strong mortar, and 6 bushels of shell lime. Warmly approved by the of the various departments, both public and private.

SHIPPING.

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SYDNEY HEADS

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the waiting for the more settled condition of business, and to ascertain the real strength of those securities upon which money is commonly lent. In this form it is still available, not for long engagements or permanent investment, but for those short transactions which are closed in a week. Money may thus be lent upon security which is not to be questioned for 2½ per cent. Those who have at their credit large amounts are glad of an interest which will not place it beyond their power or prevent their being ready to take any advantage which may occur in a change of market. Thus there may be a large amount of bullion in the banks of England and France and by no means an equal amount of capital for investment in new undertakings or railway shares. The plethora at the bank may be created by causes of a temporary nature, but absolute security, and in looking forward to the prospect of contracting at a cheap rate, it may turn out that we are depending upon the continuance of a price which has already passed away.

The uneasiness of the Continent has not subsided, although some provisions have been made which seem to give a promise of peace. This hesitation inevitably checks new enterprises, and induces persons who study finance in view of politics to keep all their transactions within a close range. The breaking-out of war would not only imperil investments which we require for their success the continuance of peace, but it would absorb capital to an enormous amount. Whenever another war takes place, it will probably be one of dimensions beyond anything ever yet known. The great Powers of Europe are all taking up their several positions with a view to the grand *mêlée*. Each one has his own idea of aggrandisement or recovery, and all have armies upon a scale, and armed with means of destruction, such as must make a great war in 1868, if it should take place, one of the most terrible that ever afflicted humanity. We all hope it may be averted. There are great Powers desirous to avoid it. These, however, are not aggressive Powers, but those who are content with the limits they have found, and who seek, in the improvement of their possessions and natural resources, their future prosperity. How powerless is their individual prudence against determination to war in any of the great nations of the world!

There are causes which inevitably place the position of our money market in jeopardy. We therefore think that in calculating upon the existing state of things, as an assurance of the terms upon which money may be borrowed hereafter, we are reckoning upon premises that may probably prove illusive. With such an impression, we perfectly concur in the propriety of making sure of that money which is necessary to effect whatever it is resolved to undertake.

But we have no wish to see our Government avoid the elevation of price by venturing upon the perilous career of banking. Nothing could be less promising, taking all the exigencies and liabilities of responsible government into consideration, than the administration of borrowed money with the view of making a profit to the State. The thing, even if it were practicable, is inconsistent with the proper functions of Government, and ought not to be attempted. But when we have resolved to erect a public work by means of borrowed capital, it is certainly only prudent that arrangements should be made for the supply upon such terms as may be most available, leaving to the contracting house the fluctuations of the future market, and accepting the money we require on those terms which are equitable according to the conditions of the day. We shall find that this is really the safest and best course to be pursued, and one that will leave the least margin for those great errors into which we find our Government on all questions of finance are so liable to fall. There is no reason to apprehend that there will be at any time an indisposition to lend money for public works, providing we take the rational course to assure our creditors of the payment of interest, and ultimately of principal, which is the same. Good securities never encumber the market excepting in times of panic, when everything is disturbed. People are rather grieved than otherwise when a security is cancelled by payment. Before the revolutionary war in America, the fund-holders of that country found their stock depressed when there was an intimation that the Government would pay it off. In Holland there was once an absolute mourning from a similar cause. People whose investments had been made, and who lived upon their interest, felt that their fortune was injured whenever the Government refused longer to be a creditor. We have not arrived at that distinction, but every guarantee we give by our reputation, or by our substantial arrangements, that the money we borrow is well spent, and that it will be repaid, will raise the price of our debentures, and render them more welcome in all the markets of Europe.

Is the neighbouring colony of South Australia there has lately been a change in the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of Railways. Mr. HANSON has retired superannuated, and Mr. MAIS has been appointed in his place. With a change of this sort always comes, to some extent, a change of policy, or at least in the tone of the professional advice given to the Government. Professional men are very apt to try and rise by a little mutual depreciation, and a new engineer always picks holes in the work of his predecessor; sometimes with reason, sometimes without.

When Mr. MAIS came into office he found certain works sanctioned on the faith of Estimates previously prepared. Some of these works were branches and extensions of the existing railway. Some were independent lines for horse-power, and one was a narrow gauge railway in imitation of the Queensland lines. Mr. MAIS was requested, in terms of a resolution passed by the Assembly, to re-estimate these works, and to answer five questions as to the general policy of railway construction. In reply to these queries, Mr. MAIS increases the estimate of the Middleton and Strathalbyn Railway from £3352 per mile to £5252. This line, originally intended for horse-power, will be made sufficiently strong to be worked by a light tank engine. Mr. MAIS stating that he has had ample proof of the economy of the locomotive as a propelling power. The line will run into the Goolwa railway, which for years has been worked by horse-power. Mr. MAIS refers to the returns of this railway, and shews that year by year the expenses have exceeded the receipts to an extent that proves the non-economy of horse-power, except in short lengths of two or three miles. Yet the traffic on this line has been too slight to have made it worth while to employ a locomotive—a fact that shews that it is not economical to make a railway at all unless there is profitable employment for a light engine. The receipts on this line for 1866 were less than £4000, and the expenditure was in excess by about £1500. Sixteen horses were required to do the work.

The Roseworthy and Forrester's Railway—

branch from the Northern line—Mr. MAIS increases from £3002 per mile to £4961. This, as well as that previously mentioned, is to be constructed in such a manner that a heavy outlay for maintenance will be avoided, and economical working ensured.

The Port Wakefield and Hogle's Railway, which is an independent line, on the three feet six inches gauge, is raised from £2271 per mile to £3100.

These sums include the entire cost, together with rolling stock and every expense necessary to commence the practical working of the lines. The cost of the dearest of them is less than that of any line we have been able to construct in this colony; and if the new and expanded estimates are not exceeded, South Australia may be congratulated as having found out how to make a cheap railway.

Mr. MAIS does not approve of the very narrow gauge, as the waggon can only carry two tons; it requires four times the number of waggon requisite on a gauge where a waggon can carry eight tons, and the gross weight of the four waggon will be heavier than that of the one, and therefore an unnecessary quantity of dead-weight will have to pass over the line. When speed is required, the money value of time, and the saving in the number of men, and the amount of rolling stock increase the economy of the broader gauge. The best gauge, which "will allow the largest amount of goods to be carried on one pair of wheels without injuring the rails. The gauge that fulfils this condition is the standard gauge, five feet three inches, and is in fact both the South Australian and the Victorian gauge." But this reasoning, which is somewhat theoretical, proceeds on the assumption that there is traffic enough to make the broader gauge pay. A narrow gauge line with an agricultural district might be proportionally more expensive to work, and yet on the whole more profitable, because its first cost was less. The policy that is best for trunk lines is not necessarily the best for branch lines, or for independent local lines of small traffic.

Mr. MAIS has presented estimates for seven new projected railways in different parts of the colony—lines called for by local interests and ranging in length from twelve to thirty miles. The cost will be from £4500 to £5000 a mile, fully equipped. They are to be constructed on the light system and over moderately easy country. He does not believe that this cost can be reduced by any process consistent with economy.

That being the case, it becomes a question whether short lines through districts yielding only the ordinary pastoral and agricultural traffic can pay; and he is accordingly requested to state what is the minimum traffic necessary to pay working expenses and keep the line in good repair on the supposition that goods pay fivepence a ton per mile, and passengers twopence per head. His calculation allows nothing for interest on the invested capital. His answer is, that upon ordinary railways, with average traffic, it will require twenty-three passengers and nine tons of goods per mile at the tariff stated. That being so, it becomes very doubtful whether for short distances rural settlers will pay those rates. Our experience in this colony has been that they will not, and that bullock teams undersell the railway. Settlers have their own horses and drays, and, rather than be bothered to go any distance across country to make use of the railway, they will take their teams to the town or the port.

A long line, or one with a populous inland terminus that will furnish a regular through traffic, may pay; but a short line through a merely farming country will fail to concentrate sufficient business. In such localities, where the traffic is small and dispersed, good roads are more generally useful than a railroad. In all cases the kind and cost of a road must be calculated with regard to probable traffic.

But a first-class railway will always be the cheapest, provided there is traffic enough to give it a fair degree of employment. Our own railways are at present somewhat in advance of the existing traffic. This is a defect which every year will tend to cure. As population increases and settles along the lines, and as the mineral resources of the interior are opened up, there will be something more for the railways to do, and they will be more self-supporting and less of a burden on the revenue of the colony.

From the tone of recent debates in the Queensland Parliament, we observe that doubts are beginning to be entertained whether the narrow-gauge system adopted in that colony has not been a mistake, and whether the promised economy will not prove delusive. It is perhaps too early yet to form a decisive opinion on this point.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The only business on the order for to-day is the order for the third reading of the Gates or Public Roads Bill.

FRUITS IN GARDEN GOOSE.—A telegram was received from the kind Orange yesterday, to the effect that some of the best fruit had been raised at Dudgeon, a night of Cookson and Co., and valued originally at £38 1s. 3d. It was intended to be straw, seaweed, mud, and rubbish. But the fruit was found to be of the best quality, and the value of the fruit was found to be £38 1s. 3d. The fruit was found to be of the best quality, and the value of the fruit was found to be £38 1s. 3d.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.—This church, in course of erection at Newtown, received considerable damage on Monday last, in consequence of the explosion of a shell, which was fired from a gun. The walls were built up and ready for the reception of the roof. The western end of the building, however, was blown up, and the roof fell in, and the walls were blown up and ready for the reception of the roof. The walls were blown up and ready for the reception of the roof.

ST. MARY'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, BALMAIN.—Yesterday evening the ladies of the institute, assisted by the ladies of the institute, gave one of their popular musical and literary entertainments, in the church room, and the ladies of the institute, assisted by the ladies of the institute, gave one of their popular musical and literary entertainments, in the church room, and the ladies of the institute, assisted by the ladies of the institute, gave one of their popular musical and literary entertainments, in the church room.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

follows :—

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From the Queen.

FASHION in dress, like most other subjects, admits of being regarded from several points of view. It is a sanitary as well as an æsthetic subject. It is true that the former aspect is less frequently noted than the latter; but it by no means follows that it is of less importance. Those who look beyond the present to the future, the sanitary influence of the passing fashion on the welfare of its votaries is a point of much greater moment than its influence on their æsthetic perceptions. The latter is more or less transient; the former endures for years, even for the life itself, whose duration is not unfrequently shortened.

If we take into consideration the influence of the present fashions prevailing amongst women, and test them by the ordinary laws of health, we shall find that some of them are in direct violation of the laws of the individual. For example, the prevailing style of boots, with high military heels and close construction of the ankle, is opposed to every principle of physiology. The general form of the foot covering worn at the present time, even by persons who are not regarded as followers of fashion, is most injurious. The natural form of the foot is to have the great toe in a straight line with its inner side. Fashion has dictated that one toe and shoe should be more or less pointed, and the great toe being thrust towards the others, the foot becomes more or less misshapen, and it is impossible for one person in a thousand to wear shoes that are not deformed.

This evil, great as it is, is vastly increased by the present style of high heel, which causes the weight of the body to be thrown forward on the toes, and wedges them still more tightly into the front of the shoe. Nature has made the heel broad, so as to afford a firm basis of support; but the present style of shoe is a small heel, which gives but an insecure foundation, and throws a great strain on the ankle joint when the foot is placed on an irregular surface. The effect of the play of the joint is prevented by the boot being tightly laced around it. The effect of this constriction in causing the wasting of the muscle of the leg may be seen in those countrymen who wear tightly laced boots of this kind.

Let us trace the permanent result of this fashion. It may be seen in corns, bunions, deformed feet, followed by an inability, more or less marked, to take pedestrian exercise, and the want of exercise in its turn reacts on the constitution, and permanent ill-health is the frequent result.

Passing from the feet to the head, what can be said in favour of the present style of bonnet? If a head-dress is required at all, it must be because it answers some useful purpose, or it is a necessary adjunct to some degree against the variations of the weather. — because it should shield the eyes from the glare of the sun, the head from the extremes of heat or cold, or the undue exposure of the head to the variations of temperature, for which our climate is so remarkable, leads to serious diseases. Inflammation of the eyes, diseases of the ears, colds in the various organs of the head and neck, are all frequently traceable to the present fashion. This statement may, perhaps, be doubted by some persons who are in the habit of not knowing of any one who has had ophthalmia from wearing a new bonnet; but inquiry at any institution where patients are treated in large numbers will prove that every year changes in the style of head-dress, with an influence on the health; and it is remarkable that when the present style of female head-dress came into fashion, it was attended with, or rather followed by, a notable increase in disorders affecting the visual organs.

The influence of fashion in other articles of attire is still more marked; but enough has been said to direct the attention of our readers to the subject.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.—The affair of the Brothers Drury and the Brothers Casagrande, the duellists, is assuming large proportions. It is stated, in the *Journal de Paris*, arguing that their father, the Minister of Public Instruction, was unduly severe to the normal school in dissolving it for a bagatelle, and unduly indulgent to his sons, in allowing them to remain in official posts after their notorious escapades, went to the office of the paper accompanied by a third person to act as their witness and reporter. Without first giving their names they obtained an interview with M. Weiss, the editor, who refused to light a duel one of the Drurys, as he has publicly admitted and boasted, knocked the editor about the head with a roll of his own journal. It has been much remarked that, whereas the usual course in "affairs of honour" is for one principal to challenge the other, in this case two principals went together, accompanied by one friend, and the three of them propounded an ultimatum to the man desired to be fought with, and on his refusal, took the law into their own hands. I said three days ago that this affair must come before a law court, and so it will; but, wonderful to relate, the Minister of Public Instruction, and not M. Weiss, is prosecutor. Again, because the *Courrier Français* (the *Journal de Paris* in parenthesis, the brothers Casagrande, jun., called together upon M. Duchene, of that journal, and delivered an ultimatum to him. They required, on pain of mortal combat, that he should insert a paragraph stating that the Minister of Public Instruction (de Casagrande) in parenthesis, and that he should do it with an appearance of spontaneity, not saying that M. Granier de Casagrande had interfered in the matter. He declined to do this, but was willing to insert a letter from them correcting what they alleged to be his mistake. Thereupon they insulted him by word of mouth, and in their father's journal the *Pays*. In that paper they said that the *Courrier Français* was a rapacious paper, because they would not fight when provoked, whereas they (the Casagrandes) belonged to good society (the *monde de salons*). In reply to this assumption the *Journal Français* published extracts from a well-known trial, where M. Granier de Casagrande was second in a duel in which his brother-in-law, M. Beauvallon, killed M. Dujany, the manager of *Le Presse*, and that President Espérandieu de Lussan severely censured him for having sworn that the pistols used by M. Beauvallon were new pistols, whereas it was proved that they were pistols lent by M. de Casagrande, and that M. Beauvallon had practiced with them. Beauvallon was sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment. The inference drawn from this by the *Courrier Français* was that the Minister of Public Instruction was a coward, and that much the Casagrande might talk of the honour of their family, it was, at any rate, a dangerous family to fight with. The Casagrandes replied without noticing the awkward affair of M. Dujany, that the *Courrier Français* would not fight, it could only be dealt with by "contempt," adding, however, in the next sentence, with great inconsistency, that their only remedy was the cudgel. Thereupon the *Courrier Français* said it would be provided with the cudgel of its friend, the *Journal Français*. The Casagrandes print in the *Pays* that M. Louis de Casagrande, meeting M. Vermorel, the editor of the *Courrier Français*, walking in the street arm in arm with a friend, spat in his face several times, and that some of the little fell upon the face of M. Vermorel, who is very willing to consider withdrawn. This is a very interesting case of duelling. No. 1 of "Vermorel's courage." Bulletin No. 2 states, with great ease, that M. Louis de Casagrande the next day met M. Vermorel, and caught him by the neck of his large blue coat, that he spat upon him exactly between his eyes, and that he spat upon him six cudgel-bearers took any notice. The reason why they did not inflict the chastisement which they might easily have done is, suppose, that the Minister de Casagrande, deputy for the Gers, has instituted a prosecution against M. Vermorel. So far it would seem that the sons of Ministers and Government deputies might lord it over common mortals as they please; but the *Moniteur* of this evening introduces a new element in the matter, in the shape of a letter, now very clearly worded, however, from M. Pierre, the prefect of police, deprecating in severe terms the fighting tendencies of certain journalists, and recommending the courts of justice to prosecute fully the citizens against them. A great deal more will be heard of these affairs, which interest the public intensely, and even affect the Bourse. — *Express*.

SPEAK LOW.—I know some houses, well built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be even a visitor. Sharp angry looks are directed at them from morning till night, and the influence is as contagious as measles, and much more to be dreaded in a household. The children catch it, and it is a life for an incurable disease. A friend had such a neighbour with a house of her house when doors and windows are open, and even Pold Parrot has caught the tone, and delights in screaming and scolding, until she has been sent into the country to improve her habits. Children catch measles in the same way, and it is a much more mischievous habit. Where the mother sets the example you scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their play with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect

just as much scolding before they do anything they are bid; while many a home where the law, first of the mother, or a decided look of her steady eye, is law, never think of disobedience, either in or out of her sight. O, mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in woman," a low sweet voice. If you ever so much tired by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little one, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot wholly succeed. Anger makes you stretched and your children also. Impatient angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. Read what Solomon says of them, and remember he wrote in an inspired pen. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is bowed, and your eyes, too, would they remember a harsh and angry voice. Which legacy will you leave to your children?

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 1st October, 1867.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.
—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 2, 1867.

D. VICTOR BAUDY'S ORGANIC MEDICINES.
—The following splendid FERRUGINEOUS AND PASTORAL PROPERTIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.
NANIMA ESTATE, 4000 sheep (Wellington and Bodangay Station, Bligh District).
WILLINGHAM, 6000 sheep (Bligh District).
APLEY ESTATE, 6129 sheep (Wellington District).
MULGA WARRAH, 1740 sheep (Warrego District).
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-st., Pitt-st.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—THE WELL-KNOWN NARRAGULLA ESTATE, comprising 10,000 acres of purchased land, having a frontage of 1000 feet to the Murrumbidgee, with a short distance of YARRA.
THE COUNTRY IS LUXURIANTLY GRASSSED, and WELL WATERED by the Murrumbidgee River and several intersecting creeks, which yield an unfailing supply, and render every portion of the estate available for stock. It is admirably adapted for either sheep or cattle.
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a comfortable 3-room cottage, 3 stall stable, stock and milking yards, and extensive paddocks, enclosed with about 10 miles of split rail fence.
With the above will be sold 600 head of well-bred cattle.

In offering the above property for sale, the undersigned feel confident that they are affording purchasers a most favourable opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. They, therefore, request that gentlemen desirous of obtaining a first-class freehold estate, will inspect Narragulla, and judge for themselves as to the advantages it possesses. For full particulars apply to the undersigned, or to MR. J. WATTS and CO., 64, George-st., Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 1821.—SOUTHERN, SON, and DYMOND, Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Chemicals, and Wholesale and Export Druggists, Birmingham, England. Monthly Price Currents forwarded, post free, on application. All the Preparations of the New British Pharmacopoeia 1867, and every other article required for retail or wholesale, or at doctor's. Wholesale, 123, Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, London. Retail, by all respectable Chemists.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.—(Manufactured only in France.) Annual consumption exceeds 1,000,000. The healthiest, best, and most delicious Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825; defies all honest competition; is palatable, highly nutritious, and pure. Sold in 1-lb. packets. Also, especially manufactured for eating as ordinary sweetmeats, or at doctor's. Wholesale, 123, Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, London. Retail, by all respectable Chemists.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.—Parisian Hair Dye, for the Face, Stops itching, Teething, Dandruff, and Greasy Hair. W. REEVE, Chemist, 334, George-st.

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NANIMA ESTATE, 4000 sheep (Wellington and Bodangay Station, Bligh District).
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SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, 2nd October, 1867.

Victoria Wharf, 3 o'clock sharp.

POTATOES.

POTATOES.

Cargo of Potatoes ex schooner Gen, at the Victoria Wharf, from Montague River, Tasmania.

To Potatoes Dealers, Produce Merchants, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Victoria Wharf, THIS DAY, 2nd October, 1867, at 3 o'clock precisely.

On account of those concerned,

135 tons potatoes ex schooner Gen, from Montague River, Tasmania.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries.

To Grocers.

To Merchants.

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Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale of a Shipment of

Messrs. Tolson & Co. Superior Paperhangings.

Under Instructions from the Importers.

At the Rooms, on THURSDAY,

October 3, at 11 o'clock.

An invoice of

60 boxes paperhangings.

Terms, liberal.

Full particulars in morning's issue.

THE FLYING CLOUD

A fine new clipper-built brig about 400 tons burthen, just

arrived on her first voyage from Auckland in splendid order.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

At the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, 4th October, at 12

o'clock prompt.

This splendid fast-sailing Brig was built at Omaha, New

Zealand, in March of last, of very best material. Her

frame is of the best pohutukawa timber; the plank,

ceiling, and deck, heart of kauri; copper-fastened, and

iron-wire rigging, Maudslayi Running Gear, all of the best

material, and in perfect order.

A complete set of New Sails, and extra Sails, made of the

best material.

Length, 110 feet; beam, 28 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 13

feet 5 inches; 'tween decks laid with 3 inch plank,

paulownia blocks, with complete inventory of

stores for a voyage.

Important to Shipowners, Captains of Vessels, Merchants,

and others connected with the shipping interest.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received in-

structions from Messrs. J. J. Wright and Co.

to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, on

FRIDAY, 4th October, at 12 o'clock.

The fine new clipper-built brig

FLYING CLOUD,

just arrived on her first trip from Auckland, with all

her sails, boats, anchors, cables, and appa-

ratus, as she now lies at the Grafton Wharf,

where intending purchasers are invited inspection

prior to day of sale.

This fine new clipper-built brig is admirably adapted for

the intercolonial trade, and is well calculated for the

requirements of the requirements of the

colonies. She requires very little ballast for a voyage,

and shifts with great ballast.

Sails recently fished.

Is a fine easy sea-going craft.

Inventories are in course of preparation, and full par-

ticulars may be ascertained at the Auction Mart.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Entire Cargo of the Barque Madame, Captain Jagore,

from St. Denis, Bourbon.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. J. J. Wright and Co.

to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, on

FRIDAY, 4th October, at 12 o'clock.

The entire cargo of the Madame, from St. Denis, com-

prising 15,000 small sugar, varying from fine

counters to good brown and rations.

Full particulars in early issue.

Terms, liberal.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auc-

tion, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY,

October 9, at 11 o'clock.

The entire cargo of the Madame, from St. Denis, com-

prising 15,000 small sugar, varying from fine

counters to good brown and rations.

Full particulars in early issue.

Terms, liberal.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the

Market, on THURSDAY, 2nd October, at 11

o'clock, by Mr. John Solomon.

Ex Surinam.

On account of whom it may concern,

13 boxes woolpacks 104 lbs.

Slightly damaged by sea water.

10 boxes woolpacks 104 lbs.

Much damaged by sea water.

On MONDAY, October 21st, at 11 o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received in-

structions to sell by public auction, at his

Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, October 21st,

at 11 o'clock.

All that piece and parcel of land, containing 2 roads,

being lot 7 of section 1 of Albany, having a

frontage of 66 feet to Townsend street, with a depth

of 340 feet, on which are erected a SUBSTANTIAL

BRICK STORE, and a very LARGE

OUT-BUILDING, and a very LARGE

ROOM, built of weatherboards and shingles (now

known as the Auction Mart of Mr. Lewis Solomon),

and LARKE and SURENTAL STOCK

YARDS. The property is securely fenced, and

derives a never-failing supply of water from a well

on it.

The Auctioneer, in calling the attention of intending

purchasers to the above property, begs to remind them

that it is situated in the main street, leading to the bridge

which crosses the Murray; and that the property is the

terminus of the navigation of the Murray, and therefore

certain to become the largest and most flourishing inland

town in the Australian colonies.

Title Unquestionable.—For particulars apply to Messrs.

FENHOUSE and HARDY, Hunter-street.

Terms at sale.

Splendid Improved Farm.

MAURICE and STARLING have been

favoured with instructions from Mr. George

Hendy to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 110

George-street, on THURSDAY, 10th October,

at 11 o'clock.

The above is a really magnificent agricultural prop-

erty, positively unsurpassed on the Clarence, being very

rich soil, capital situation, and safe from the devastation of

floods. The property is situated on the banks of the

Clarence River.

The whole is well and substantially fenced (with

the exception of a small corner of 15 acres), and subdivided

into 3 paddocks, and there is a good 2-roomed cottage and

shed on the ground. A large portion of the farm has been

cleared and under cultivation, the balance, about 90 acres,

consisting of rich brush and lightly timbered open forest

land.

A never-failing supply of fresh water is afforded by Coala

Creek, one of the boundaries.

A more eligible property for a sugar plantation could not

be found, and the opportunity for investment is unexcep-

tionable, as the land will readily let in small farms at from

20s. to 30s. per acre.

Title guaranteed. Terms at sale.

For fuller particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Fifteen First-class Allotments of Land,

Marrickville.

Title under Torrens's Act.

MR. JOHN MORRIS has received in-

structions from Mr. Philip Andrews to sell

by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, October

14th, at 11 o'clock.

A portion of the Marrickville Estate, comprising 55 acres,

as recently subdivided into blocks of from 3 to 5

acres each, and within easy distance from Sydney

and the New South Wales Railways.

For building lands in the neighbourhood of any of the

railway stations, at all times, for land, is a very great

drawback to persons in middle circumstances, but here you

find all the advantages to purchase a suitable block of

beautiful land, either for building purposes or for country

residences, with gardens, shrubberies, or orchards, and

which this beautiful land is well adapted; and also, this

property has all the advantages of good roads, and with a

never-failing supply of water running through a creek,

which passes through the centre of the land; it has also a

very large frontage to the Illawarra Road and Gannon's

Road, and adjoining the same, the beautiful

estate of Thomas Holt, Esq., and also the splendid orchard

of Mr. Meeks, and other first-class properties.

One half the purchase money may remain secured on the

property for three or five years, at the rate of 7 per cent.

per annum.

Large Plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneer, No.

105, Pitt-street North.

Terms at sale.

Commissioner's Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at

the Commissioner's Sale, Lower George-

street, on FRIDAY next, the 4th October, at 10 o'clock,

on account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy,

The unencumbered unserviceable Stores, laid out from

H. M. ships.

Canvas (old), 7800 yards

Pope's gaiters with frame, 1

Cotton gaiters ditto, 7

Cape, lower (ships), 5

Terms, cash.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. JAMES

CONNOR, OF LITGOW VALLEY.

WARD AND KENDALL.

3 Acres of Land, at Bowditch, with a Large House, leased

by the Joint Stock Bank, and other

Cottages and Improvements, in the possession of Messrs.

